

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 18th January, 1887.

POLITICAL.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 12th January, England and Turkey. says that, on the authority of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Reuter telegraphed from

Circulation,
175 copies.

London on the 6th idem that the British Government threatened to bombard Constantinople in order to prevent an alliance between the Porte and the St. Petersburg Government. No further particulars have yet been received, but it is well known that the British and the Turkish Governments have lately been not on the best of terms with each other, owing to the unfriendly attitude of Mr. Gladstone towards the latter and the British policy in Egypt. The bombardment of Constantinople would be a most unwise measure, and, far from preventing an alliance between Turkey and Russia, would lead to an outbreak of hostilities between England on one side and Turkey, Russia, and France on the other. In that case Austria might espouse the cause of England, but Germany would not, because Germany has already concluded an alliance with Russia. Moreover, it should be observed that an outbreak of hostilities between the British Government and the Sultan of Turkey, who is considered by the whole Muhammadan world as its head, would enable the Russians to easily excite a rebellion in Afghánistan against the Amír. Hence the

Najm is of opinion that the British Government should again win over the Sultan to its side by the adoption of a conciliatory policy.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mashr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 11th January,

The same.

adverting to the same London telegram, says that the news is most serious and cannot but be viewed with great anxiety. If it is well founded, a most terrible war will break out which will involve a loss of thousands of lives. But although the Sultan of Turkey has been much annoyed at the conduct of the British Government in Egypt. His Majesty knows very well that it is not treacherous like the Russian Government. It is impossible that he should have believed in the promise of the Russian Government to establish his rule over the Musalmáns of Africa and India. On the other hand, it is equally impossible that the British Government should have threatened to bombard Constantinople when the Governments of Turkey, Russia, France, and Germany have entered into an alliance with each other. Hence the *Mashr* thinks that the rumour in question is unfounded.

The *Adib-i-Alam* (Moradabad), of the 14th January,

The same.

says that the French and the Russian Governments have instigated the Sultan of Turkey to insist upon British troops being immediately withdrawn from Egypt. The Porte has already addressed the British Ambassador at Constantinople on the subject in vain, and it is believed that a final representation will soon be made to him. If the British Government does not give a satisfactory reply to it, a rupture is sure to occur between the two Governments. It is almost needless to say that war will cripple the strength of both of them. Moreover, the trade between England and this country will greatly suffer from the Suez Canal being closed to British traffic. The British occupation of Egypt is no doubt beneficial to the country and is not injurious to the rights of the Sultan, but the occupation has lasted long enough and should come to an end. The interests of England and Turkey are identical in a large

degree, and therefore the British Government should make it a point to re-establish its relations with the Sultan on a satisfactory footing.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 10th January, National Congress. adverting to the National Congress held at Calcutta during the late

Circulation,
2,200 copies.

Christmas, says that in 1885 a similar meeting was held at Bombay and much good resulted from it. The Calcutta Congress was attended by all classes of the people. It is very gratifying to see the children of the soil so eager and earnest in endeavouring to improve the condition of the country. The *Jīwan* then publishes a translation of the resolutions passed by the Congress.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 12th January, The same. says that the National Congress, in its second resolution, complained that

Circulation,
175 copies.

the country was being reduced to a state of poverty, but that Government did nothing to check the evil. There is no doubt that the country is becoming poorer and poorer every day, but Government is not to blame for this. The love of natives for European goods is the root of all the evil, and therefore the Congress should have passed a resolution calling upon all the delegates to use only the articles of native manufacture. It is very inexpedient to father any evil on Government unjustly; such a policy would merely tend to annoy it.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 8th January, says that The same. the name of National Congress assumed by the people who gathered together

Circulation,
450 copies.

at Calcutta during the late Christmas is a misnomer. The inhabitants of this country do not form one nation. Again, the Musalmāns, who constitute a large portion of the population, almost entirely kept aloof. The so-called Hindu delegates did not represent even all classes of their own co-religionists. The Congress could at best be called a Congress of educated Hindūs, because no other class of the

Hindu community has yet even heard of the existence of such a body. Again, if the delegates of all classes of natives are able to gather together to concert measures of common interests, they should begin with the encouragement of social reform and the spread of education and should not meddle with politics. Musalmáns are very backward in education, and therefore the Hindús should first assist them in making up the deficiency. When the two communities have made equal progress in education, they will be best able to co-operate with each other, and may then loyally and moderately indulge in political agitation. The present agitation is made entirely by educated Hindús who are anxious to promote their own interests. They have done nothing to improve agriculture and other industries and arts with a view to ameliorating the condition of the people, and they are also accustomed to make unjust and violent attacks on Government.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 14th January, is glad to say that Musalmáns did not take part in the National Congress and the National Congress. They do not like to be disobedient to Government and know very well that this country is not yet in a position to rival Ireland. The undue political enthusiasm exhibited by young Bengal is sure to be injurious to this country. The pamphlet called *The Star in the East*, issued by the Bengal League, contains many misstatements. It is alleged that in Lord Lytton's time the people seriously thought of rebelling against Government! No outbreak could be apprehended except among the Bengalis, who are a very brave people, even if four Viceroys like Lord Lytton were successively sent out to this country. The *Ázád* hopes the Musalmáns will adhere to the policy they have adopted.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
660 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 14th January, says that the 8th of January will long be remembered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as the day on which the new Provincial Legislative Council, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Legislative Council held its first meeting at the Allahabad Public Library under the presidency of Sir Alfred Lyall. The inhabitants of the united provinces should be very thankful to His Honor for the establishment of the Council, which will facilitate the introduction of necessary legislative reforms. The *Akhbār* is glad to say that the members selected for the Council are all able men and equal well-wishers both of Government and the people. The *Akhbār* then gives the names of the members, making short complimentary remarks about them, and publishes an Urdu translation of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech. (The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 11th January, and other newspapers publish a vernacular translation of His Honor's speech).

The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 14th January, gives a translation of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the first meeting of the Legislative Council, and concurs with His Honor in thinking that the Council will be very beneficial to the province. The strictures of the Bengal newspapers, which are prophets of evil, are of little value. It will be well if Sir Alfred Lyall is also able to establish the university before his retirement.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The same paper is satisfied with the admission of Mahārāja Pratap Narain Singh, of Mahadauna, to the Provincial Legislative Council. The Mahārāja is a man of liberal views, and it may be hoped that he will acquit himself well.

Appointment of the Mahārāja Pratap Narain Singh as a member of the Local Legislative Council.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 16th January, is surprised that the public offices will be closed only on the 16th February, on which it has been decided to celebrate Her Majesty's Jubilee. More holidays should have been granted this year, since one day is allowed every year in honour of the Queen's birth-day. The *Akhbār* is of opinion that the Lieutenant-Governors should hold provincial darbars in honour of the happy occasion, and the municipal committees should celebrate the event with suitable *éclat*.

Jubilee.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Prayag Mittra* (Allahabad), of the 14th January, advertising to the appeal made by Lady Dufferin to the public on New Year's Day for aid to the National Association in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee, says that the best memorial of the happy event would be the stoppage of the killing of kine for food.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Wagdy-i-Alam* (Ghazipur,) of the 10th January, regrets to say that, owing to the misbehaviour of Anglo-Indians, the British rule cannot become so popular with natives as it otherwise would. On the occasion of his late visit to Ghazipur, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, abused and ill-treated the local native police officials in a most objectionable way. Such misbehaviour on the part of an officer in Europe would no doubt have been attended with much bloodshed. It is to be regretted that there is no union among the different classes of natives; Anglo-Indians would otherwise not have dared to misbehave themselves in this way.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 11th January, says that it would seem from a London telegram published in the *Times of India* that Sir Charles Bernard will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and that Sir Lepel Griffin will succeed him as Chief Commissioner of Burma. The rumour seems to be well founded. But it is difficult to understand why Lord Dufferin is keeping the matter secret even at the eleventh hour.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Bharat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 14th January, says that it has full confidence in Lord Dufferin and hopes good will accrue from the Public Service Commission in a greater or lesser degree. But the *Bandhu* is afraid Government may be deceived by the one-sided evidence of Muhammadan witnesses. The substance of their evidence before the Commission is that they do not consider any examination a satisfactory test of

Circulation,
500 copies.

and 12th January, refers to the security of life and property, the spread

British Government and
Native

candidates' abilities and would admit only natives of good family to the Civil Service on political grounds. In other words, they mean that only Musalmáns who, as such, are, in their opinion, all of good family, should be admitted to the Service, whether they have received a sound education or not. European officers, too, have lately been appointing a larger number of Muhammadans than of Hindús to high posts. As regards the Hindús, those among them who have received English education are ready to go to England in order that they may not be left behind in the race of life; while nothing can induce orthodox Hindús, especially those in the North-Western Provinces, to cross the sea. It may be hoped Government will not make residence in England a *sine qua non* for candidates for the Civil Service; otherwise the Hindús of the latter class will be entirely excluded from the Service.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khándwa), of the 11th January, is of opinion that the Civil Service

Circulation,
200 copies.

The same.

Examination should be held both in England and in this country. The examination should be the same in all respects, but the limit of age for native candidates should be raised to 26 years, inasmuch as English is a foreign language to them.

A correspondent of the *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 14th January, thinks that the Civil Service

Circulation,
240 copies.

The same.

Examination should be held both in England and India, and that both European and Native Civilians should be allowed the same rates of pay. The writer censures the editor of the *Rasik-i-Hind* for stating before the Commission that natives are not qualified for Collectorships, Commissionerships, and other executive offices, nor do they desire such offices. The statement of the *Rasik* is incorrect and impolitic. Natives who have already been placed in charge of sub-divisions have acquitted themselves satisfactorily.

The *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), in its issues of the 10th

Circulation,
500 copies.

British Government and natives,

and 12th January, refers to the security of life and property, the spread

of education, the increased facilities of communication, and other benefits, which the British Government has bestowed on this country, and, adverting to the apprehension of a Russian invasion, urges that men of light and leading should hold public meetings in all parts of the country, explain to the people the advantages of British rule, and ask them to render every kind of aid to Government when the crisis comes.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Ghamkhwar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 8th January, is surprised that, even though the sentence of imprisonment passed on Bābu Murlidhar, Vakīl, by the Magistrate of Umballa, was remitted on appeal, the Deputy Commissioner has reported him to the Chief Court, recommending the cancellation of his diploma. The learned Judges of the Court will not probably accede to the unreasonable proposal of the Deputy Commissioner, but the submission of such a proposal by him shows how unqualified he is to hold independent charge of a district.

Circulation,
2,800 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 15th January, regrets to say that there is reason to fear that the next municipal elections at Lahore will be as unsatisfactory as the last ones. The municipal committee has issued a notice to the effect that any person can obtain a copy of the list of voters on payment of the necessary copying fees. It is not difficult to understand that few persons will care to pay any large price for a copy of the list. The list should be printed and sold at a very small price. But it is incomplete and requires to be very carefully examined. (The *Akhbār-i-Ām*, of the 11th January, complains that great frauds were committed in connection with the last municipal elections, but that no precautions have been taken to prevent the recurrence of similar frauds on the next occasion. The register of electors is shamefully incorrect. There are thousands of persons who are qualified to be appointed voters, but their names are not to be found in the register. On the other hand, some of the men who have been appointed electors are not properly qualified to vote).

RAILWAY.
A correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Chundar*, of the 4th January, received on the 14th idem, writing from Ajmere, urges that privies should be provided in railway carriages reserved for the use of native women, as it is difficult for them to go to the privies at railway-stations.

Circulation,
254 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 8th January, complains that the want of privies in third-class railway carriages causes great inconvenience to native passengers. The practice of locking up carriages should be also discontinued, in order that passengers may be able to alight at the railway-stations.

Circulation,
254 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 16th January, is glad to say that Tiwari Jaswant Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Etawah, lately gave a dinner to the European officers and ladies of Etawah. Some European officers were also invited from other places, 33 covers being laid in all. There were also illuminations and a good display of fireworks. The object of the dinner was simply to encourage social intercourse between Europeans and natives. It will be well if other well-to-do natives follow the example of the Tiwari.

Circulation,
175 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 10th January, complains that in Amritsar great distress prevails among the people in consequence of dearth caused by the large purchases of grain made by traders. A woman, whose husband was old and could not find any employment, poisoned herself after being without food for several days. It is time that relief works should be started by Sir Charles Aitchison.

Circulation,
300 copies.

High prices at Amritsar.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
45	Qumayy-i-Aqd							300
46	Qumayy-i-Aqd							300
47	Qumayy-i-Aqd							320
48	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
49	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
50	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
51	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
52	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
53	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
54	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
55	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
56	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
57	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
58	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
59	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
60	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
61	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
62	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
63	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
64	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
65	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
66	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
67	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
68	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
69	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
70	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
71	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
72	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
73	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
74	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
75	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
76	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
77	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
78	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
79	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
80	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
81	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
82	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
83	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
84	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
85	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
86	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
87	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
88	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
89	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
90	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
91	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
92	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
93	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
94	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
95	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
96	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
97	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
98	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
99	Qumayy-i-Aqd							
100	Qumayy-i-Aqd							

19	Bharat Bandha	Aligarh	Hindi	...	...	...	Tota Ram	...	...	17th	...	90
20	Bharat Jivan	Benares	"	...	...	...	Ram Krishn Varmā,	...	" 10th	12th	...	2,200
21	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Farrukhabad,	"	...	...	...	Ganesh Prasad	...	For December	"	...	400
22	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Bareilly	Urdu	...	...	...	Thakur Prasad	...	Jan. 15th	17th	...	200
23	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Rampur	"	...	...	...	Muhammad Hussain,	...	" 11th	12th	...	430
24	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Multan	"	...	...	...	Raj Nath	...	" 12th	17th	...	120
25	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Lahore	"	...	...	...	Fazl-i-din	...	" 1st	14th	...	315
26	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Kaporthala	"	...	...	...	Bawa Arjun Singh	...	"	"	...	378
27	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Allahabad	"	...	...	...	Sankathā Prasad	...	For January	"	...	125
28	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Lahore	"	...	...	...	Maharaj Kishun	...	Jan. 8th	12th	...	125
29	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Amritsar	Gurmukhi	...	...	...	Lahna Singh	...	" 5th & 12th,	12th & 18th	...	425
30	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Allahabad	Urdu	...	...	...	Sadar-i-din	...	" 9th & 16th,	12th & 17th	...	275
31	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Kalkankar	Hindi	...	...	...	Raja Rampal Singh,	...	" 11th to 16th,	12th to 17th	...	515
32	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	...	...	...	Mahabir Prasad	...	" 12th & 15th,	16th & 18th	...	165
33	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Meerut	Urdu	...	...	...	Muhammad Khalil	...	" 9th	12th	...	125
34	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Moradabad	"	...	...	...	Jamshed Ali	...	" 15th	16th	...	125
35	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Kanauj	"	...	...	...	Bhaggu Khan	...	" 10th	14th	...	165
36	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Lucknow	"	...	...	...	Muhammad Yaqub	...	" 14th	17th	...	250
37	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	...	...	...	Lakshmi Shankar	...	"	"	...	575
38	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	Benares	"	...	...	...	Misra, M.A.	...	"	"	...	copies (in-
39	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	cluding 343
40	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	copies taken
41	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	by Geyern-
42	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	ment).
43	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	275 copies.
44	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
45	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
46	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
47	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
48	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
49	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
50	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
51	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
52	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
53	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
54	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
55	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
56	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
57	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
58	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
59	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
60	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
61	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
62	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
63	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
64	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
65	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
66	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
67	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
68	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
69	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
70	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
71	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
72	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
73	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
74	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
75	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
76	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
77	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
78	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
79	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
80	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
81	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
82	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
83	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
84	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
85	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
86	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
87	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
88	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
89	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...
90	Bharat Sudashā Pra-	"	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	"	...	...

LIST OF MEMBERS EXAMINED

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
21	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Urdu	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rai	1886-87.	1887.	300
22	Lahore Gazette	"	"	Weekly	Didar Bakhsh	Jan. 11th, 13th & 15th.	Jan. 13th, 15th & 18th.	450 copies.
23	Lathi-i-Akhdar	Gorakhpur	"	"	Muhammad Abdul-Latif.	" 8th & 15th.	" 13th & 18th.	100
24	Masrur Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	"	Gobardhan Das	" 10th	" 13th	140
25	Masrur-i-Qaisar	Luoknow	Urdu	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 11th	" 13th	200
26	Masrur-i-Nar	Cawnpore	"	"	Durgas Prasad	" 15th	" 18th	59
27	Masrur-i-Narbudha	Hoshangabad,	"	Published six times a month.	Abdul-Karim	" 6th	" 13th	276
28	Masrur-i-Zarfat	Rampur	"	Weekly	Ditto	"	" 14th	150
29	Masrur-i-Paula	Bijnor	"	"	Muhammad Raza	" 14th	" 17th	250
30	Masrur-i-Nimroza	Lahore	Hindi	"	Mahibul-lah	" 10th	" 18th	350
31	Masrur-i-Vilas	"	Urdu	"	Mukund Ram	"	" 14th	650
32	Masrur-i-Shubda	"	"	"	Fazlu-l-din	"	"	175
33	Najm-i-Angam	Moradabad	"	Bi-weekly	Amjad Ali	" 12th & 16th.	" 13th & 16th.	175
34	Najm-i-Akhdar	Etawah	"	Weekly	Bahul-lah Khan	" 15th	" 17th	160
35	Najm-i-Hind	Moradabad	"	"	Avtar Krishn	" 8th & 15th.	" 15th & 18th.	52
36	Najm-i-Hind	Fatehpur	"	"	Shiva Narayan	" 10th	" 14th	50
37	Najm-i-Jaunpur	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Ishaq	" 16th	" 18th	160
38	Najm-i-Mulk	Moradabad	"	"	Fahimu-l-din	" 13th	" 15th	755
39	Najm-i-Ajshin	Ludhiana	"	"	Rev. O. B. Newton	" 8th	" 13th	844
40	Najm-i-Angam	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdul-Hamid	"	"	"

		Harda	Marathi-Eng-lish.		Basudeva Bhaskar		12th		15th		
63	Nyaya Sudha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	...
64	Quadr Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	...
65	Quadr Punch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
66	Panjab Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
67	Panjab Punch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
68	Pate Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	...
69	Panjab Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
70	Prayag Mittra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...
71	Prayag Samachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...
72	Qaisari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...
73	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...
74	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	...
75	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	...
77	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...
78	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...
79	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
80	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
81	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
82	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...
83	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
84	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
85	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
86	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	...
87	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
88	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Year of publication (continued)

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
89	Sharfu-l-Hind	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Sharfu-l-din	Jan. 13th	1887.	150 copies.
90	Bursh-i-Qaisari	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Raza	Jan. 6th	15th.	60
91	Tealik	Moradabad	"	"	Rahmat Ali	" 12th	"	"
92	Talaya-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Sajjad Husain	" 8th	15th	300
93	Yakir-i-Hind	Sialkot	"	"	Mirza Mawahid	" 9th & 16th,	13th & 17th,	192
94	Yatra-i-Mulk	"	"	"	Ghulam Ahmad	" 12th	16th	250
95	Victoria Paper	"	"	Daily	Gyan Chandra	" 10th to 15th,	14th to 18th,	800
96	Yakir-i-Hind	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	" 13th	18th	120
97	Wakeya-i-Azam	Ghazipur	Urdu	"	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad,	" 10th	15th	225
98	Sharfu-l-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Sabit Ali	" 8th	12th	200

ALLENHALL;

The 24th January, 1887.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 25th January, 1887.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

	PAGE
National Congress ...	47
Ditto ...	48
Mahārāja Dalip Singh and Sardār Thākur Singh ...	48

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Jubilee ...	48
Ditto ...	48
Ditto ...	49
Ditto ...	49
Ditto ...	49
Jubilee meeting at Ghazīpur ...	49
Sir Charles Aitchison's successor ...	50
Ditto ditto ...	50
Appointment of Colonel Marshall as Secretary and Adviser to the Nizām ...	50
Publication of Bills and Acts in the <i>Gazette of India</i> ...	51
Appointment of Pandit Ajodhia Nāth as a Member of the Legislative Council, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	51
Hindu Honorary Magistrates, Dera Ismael Khān ...	51
Appointment of Dr. K. P. Roy as Registrar of the Calcutta University ...	51
Middle School Examination, Panjāb ...	52

Ill-treatment of a native by a European at Ghásipur	52
---	-----	-----	----

LEGISLATION.

Panjáb Land-revenue Bill	...	...	52
Bengal Civil Courts Bill	...	...	54

NATIVE STATES.

Bhopal	54
--------	-----	-----	----

LOCAL.

Hindu pilgrims to Badri Náth	55
------------------------------	-----	-----	----